

§ 83.635 Drug-free workplace.

Drug-free workplace means a site for the performance of work done in connection with a specific award at which employees of the recipient are prohibited from engaging in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance.

§ 83.640 Employee.

(a) *Employee* means the employee of a recipient directly engaged in the performance of work under the award, including—

- (1) All direct charge employees;
- (2) All indirect charge employees, unless their impact or involvement in the performance of work under the award is insignificant to the performance of the award; and
- (3) Temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the award and who are on the recipient's payroll.

(b) This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the recipient (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

§ 83.645 Federal agency or agency.

Federal agency or agency means any United States executive department, military department, government corporation, government controlled corporation, any other establishment in the executive branch (including the Executive Office of the President), or any independent regulatory agency.

§ 83.650 Grant.

Grant means an award of financial assistance that, consistent with 31 U.S.C. 6304, is used to enter into a relationship—

- (a) The principal purpose of which is to transfer a thing of value to the recipient to carry out a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by a law of the United States, rather than to acquire property or services for the Federal Government's direct benefit or use; and

(b) In which substantial involvement is not expected between the Federal agency and the recipient when carrying out the activity contemplated by the award.

§ 83.655 Individual.

Individual means a natural person.

§ 83.660 Recipient.

Recipient means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, unit of government (except a Federal agency) or legal entity, however organized, that receives an award directly from a Federal agency.

§ 83.665 State.

State means any of the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States.

§ 83.670 Suspension.

Suspension means an action taken by a Federal agency that immediately prohibits a recipient from participating in Federal Government procurement contracts and covered non-procurement transactions for a temporary period, pending completion of an investigation and any judicial or administrative proceedings that may ensue. A recipient so prohibited is suspended, in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation for procurement contracts (48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4) and the common rule, Government-wide Debarment and Suspension (Non-procurement), that implements Executive Order 12549 and Executive Order 12689. Suspension of a recipient is a distinct and separate action from suspension of an award or suspension of payments under an award.

PART 85—CIVIL MONETARY PENALTIES INFLATION ADJUSTMENT

Sec.

- 85.1 In general.
- 85.2 Calculation of adjustment.
- 85.3 Adjustments to penalties.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301, 28 U.S.C. 503; Pub. L. 101-410, 104 Stat. 890, as amended by Pub. L. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321.

§ 85.1

28 CFR Ch. I (7–1–15 Edition)

SOURCE: Order No. 2249–99, 64 FR 47103, Aug. 30, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 85.1 In general.

(a) In accordance with the requirements of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, Pub. L. 104–410, 104 Stat. 890, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104–134, 110 Stat. 1321, the civil monetary penalties provided by law within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice and listed in section 85.3 are adjusted as set forth in this part, effective for violations occurring on or after September 29, 1999.

(b) Reference should be made to regulations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations for the adjustment of civil monetary penalties pertaining to immigration matters. In addition, adjustments to civil penalties relating to unauthorized employment of aliens, immigration related unfair employment practices, and civil document fraud are addressed in 28 CFR 68.52.

§ 85.2 Calculation of adjustment.

(a) The inflation adjustments described in § 85.3 were determined by increasing the maximum civil monetary penalty or the range of minimum and maximum civil monetary penalties, as applicable, for each civil monetary penalty assessed or enforced by the Department of Justice by the cost-of-living adjustment as that term is defined by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, Pub. L. 101–410. Any increase so determined was rounded to the nearest—

(1) Multiples of \$10 in the case of penalties less than or equal to \$100;

(2) Multiples of \$100 in the case of penalties greater than \$100 but less than or equal to \$1,000;

(3) Multiples of \$1000 in the case of penalties greater than \$1000 but less than or equal to \$10,000;

(4) Multiples of \$5,000 in the case of penalties greater than \$10,000 but less than or equal to \$100,000;

(5) Multiples of \$10,000 in the case of penalties greater than \$100,000 but less than or equal to \$200,000; and

(6) Multiples of \$25,000 in the case of penalties greater than \$200,000.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, the initial adjustment for each penalty is capped at 10%.

§ 85.3 Adjustments to penalties.

The civil monetary penalties provided by law within the jurisdiction of the respective components of the Department, as set forth in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, are adjusted in accordance with the inflation adjustment procedures prescribed in section 5 of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, Public Law 101–410, as follows. The adjusted penalties set forth in paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of this section are effective for violations occurring on or after September 29, 1999.

(a) *Civil Division*. (1) 5 U.S.C. App. 4 102(f)(6)(C)(i), Ethics in Government Act of 1978, knowing and willful disclosure, solicitation, or receipt of information with respect to blind trusts: from \$10,000 to \$11,000.

(2) 5 U.S.C. App. 4 102(f)(6)(C)(ii), Ethics in Government Act of 1978, negligent disclosure, solicitation, or receipt of information with respect to blind trusts: from \$5,000 to \$5,500.

(3) 5 U.S.C. App. 4 104(a), Ethics in Government Act of 1978, falsification or failure to file required reports: from \$10,000 to \$11,000.

(4) 5 U.S.C. App. 4 105(c)(2), Ethics in Government Act of 1978, unlawful acquisition or use of public reports: from \$10,000 to \$11,000.

(5) 5 U.S.C. App. 4 504(a), Ethics Reform Act of 1989, violations of limitations on outside earned income and employment: from \$10,000 to \$11,000.

(6) 12 U.S.C. 1833a(b)(1), Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, violation: from \$1,000,000 to \$1,100,000.

(7) 12 U.S.C. 1833a(b)(2), Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, continuing violations (per day): minimum from \$1,000,000 to \$1,100,000; maximum from \$5,000,000 to \$5,500,000.

(8) 22 U.S.C. 2399b(a)(3)(A), Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, fraudulent claim for assistance: from \$2,000 to \$2,200.

(9) 31 U.S.C. 3729(a), False Claims Act, violations: minimum from \$5,000

to \$5,500; maximum from \$10,000 to \$11,000.

(10) 31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(1), Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act, violation involving false claim: from \$5,000 to \$5,500.

(11) 31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(2), Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act, violation involving false statement: from \$5,000 to \$5,500.

(12) 40 U.S.C. 489(b)(1), Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, violation involving surplus government property: from \$2,000 to \$2,200.

(13) 41 U.S.C. 55(a)(1)(B), Anti-Kickback Act of 1986, violation involving kickbacks: from \$10,000 to \$11,000.

(b) *Civil Rights Division*. (1) 18 U.S.C. 248(c)(2)(B), Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act of 1994 (Nonviolent Physical Obstruction):

(i) The civil monetary penalty amount for a first order for nonviolent physical obstruction, initially set at \$10,000, is adjusted to \$11,000 for a violation occurring on or after September 29, 1999, and before April 28, 2014, and is adjusted to \$16,000 for a violation occurring on or after April 28, 2014.

(ii) The civil monetary penalty amount for a subsequent order for nonviolent physical obstruction, initially set at \$15,000, is adjusted to \$16,500 for a violation occurring on or after April 28, 2014.

(2) 18 U.S.C. 248(c)(2)(B), Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act of 1994 (Other Violations):

(i) The civil monetary penalty amount for a first order other than for nonviolent physical obstruction, initially set at \$15,000, is adjusted to \$16,500 for a violation occurring on or after April 28, 2014.

(ii) The civil monetary penalty amount for a subsequent order other than for nonviolent physical obstruction, initially set at \$25,000, is adjusted to \$27,500 for a violation occurring on or after September 29, 1999, and before April 28, 2014, and is adjusted to \$37,500 for a violation occurring on or after April 28, 2014.

(3) 42 U.S.C. 3614(d)(1)(C), Fair Housing Act of 1968, as amended (Pattern or Practice Violation):

(i) The civil monetary penalty amount for a first order, initially set at \$50,000, is adjusted to \$55,000 for a

violation occurring on or after September 29, 1999, and before April 28, 2014, and is adjusted to \$75,000 for a violation occurring on or after April 28, 2014.

(ii) The civil monetary penalty amount for a subsequent order, initially set at \$100,000, is adjusted to \$110,000 for a violation occurring on or after September 29, 1999, and before April 28, 2014, and is adjusted to \$150,000 for a violation occurring on or after April 28, 2014.

(4) 50 U.S.C. App. 597(b)(3), Servicemembers Civil Relief Act of 2003, as amended:

(i) The civil monetary penalty amount for a first violation, initially set at \$55,000, is adjusted to \$60,000 for a violation occurring on or after April 28, 2014.

(ii) The civil monetary penalty amount for a subsequent violation, initially set at \$110,000, is adjusted to \$120,000 for a violation occurring on or after April 28, 2014.

(c) *Criminal Division*. 18 U.S.C. 216(b), Ethics Reform Act of 1989, violation: from \$50,000 to \$55,000.

(d) *Drug Enforcement Administration*. 21 U.S.C. 961(1), Controlled Substances Import Export Act, transshipment and in-transit shipment of controlled substances: from \$25,000 to \$27,500.

[Order No. 2249-99, 64 FR 47103, Aug. 30, 1999, as amended by AG Order No. 3324-2014, 79 FR 17436, Mar. 28, 2014]

PART 90—VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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